Immense Destruction of Rebel Property.

Seven Thousand Negroes Liberated.

The Seizure of Meridian Worth Fifty Millions to the Government.

UTTER DEMOLITION OF ENTERPRISE

The Terrible Rebel Conscription.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad Destroyed for Fifty-Six Miles.

A March of 400 Miles in 24 Days.

Pull Accounts from Cur Special Correspondents.

From Our Special Correspondent. Vickanuro, Miss., March 4, 1864.

The late expedition of Gen. Sherman from this point having so largely filled the public mind North, and, so far as the journals which have reached here indioate, been so utterly and totally misconceived, it may be judicious, perhaps, to state clearly what was the obsuccess attended it.

It appears to suit the purposes of the military authorthere, that the expedition has met with the most satis-holds along the Mississippi River, we hold militar factory and complete attainment of its purposes; has in met accomplished all, and more than all, which it proposed to do upon setting out.

While granting the immease importance of its results, in some respects beyond what could have seasonably been expected of it, I am, nevertheless, compalled to deny that it has achieved that complete suc cess which Gen. Sherman and those associated with him are disposed to claim for it. I am certainly correct in stating that the ultimate destination was Scima, Ala., where the Rebels have a very important, if not their principal ordnance depot, manufactory of ammunition and army clothing, beside a large accumulation of commissary stores, &c. They have also, as I learn from a perfectly trustworthy source, four iron-clad gunboots building at this point. It was expected that the cavalry force under Smith, which left Memphis about the same time that Sherman's troops left Vicksburg would form a junction with the latter at Meridian. This they failed to do, and bence that part of the plan which embraced the taking of Selma was abandoned. For the correctness of my statement in this matter I venture to predict that you will have corroborative evidence as soon as Smith's cavalry return to Memphis in their admitted failure to unite with Sherman as they

While therefore denying to the General that comlittle the magnificent results which he has actually effected. These results, moreover, I am inclined to believe will become more appreciated when other movements shall have rendered their value, in a military sense, more theroughly understood. Presuming that your other correspondents have given you already the details of shall not undertake to narrate in a consecutive form the incidents of the expedition, but rather seek to supply readers the results which have been attained.

But little fighting took place during the entire march, mishing which occurred in the vicinity of Clinton, this withdrawing upon our artillery being brought into destroyed while on our way out, some baled and some not yet ginned. Both cotton and gins were placed little, however, was molested. As a general thing, in the region of country passed over, the large planters Congress two years ago. Corn, however, was in abandance, and such corn as would make the heart of a man glad. The cribs of this entire section were bursting with farness, though our army left those in its imme did the national Treasury when he retired from its management at the close of Mr. Buchman's administration.

lot of cotton were destroyed, the town itself sharing cotton hidden in an obscure locality, near this place, by some negroes acquainted with the fact, and indeed ing places of heards of bacon, pork, hams, stock, carthe whereabouts of citizens fighting in the Rebel army. they will not credit what they say, but preferring to cut

From 5,000 to 7,000 of these people accompanied the trimphal return of Sherman's expedition and I dely any human being with as much feeling in his bosom as two Legree in Mrs. Stow's immortal story, to look four without his papers being in order, youth, and children that could barely the frosts of 90 years upon their heads, men in the prime of manhood, proposed and could barely through the first of 90 years upon their heads, men in the prime of manhood, proposed and could barely through the first of 90 years upon their heads, men in the prime of manhood, proposed and feeling that the same ceremony. No one could barely the first of 90 years upon their heads, men in the prime of manhood, proposed and feeling the same terms of the same ceremony. The length of the same ceremony to 'Mendan, captaring and the supposition that Gen. Sherman was endeavoring to dark them via the inner its least the my intended of the supposition that Gen. Sherman was endeavoring to dark them via the inner its least the my intended of the surface of causing, constaining one town to another without his papers being in order, without his papers being in order, and the supposition that Gen. Sherman was endeavoring to dark them via the inner its least the my intended of the surface of causing, constaining one town to another without his papers being in order, without his papers being in order, and the supposition that Gen. Sherman was endeavoring to dark them via the inner its death them via the inner its days.

The thousand shaves were liberated from cruel bond in the 44 shapes of the 44 shape triumphal return of Sherman's expedition and I defy

When I looked upon the long lane filing in through

# New-York Tribune.



Vol. XXIII....No. 7,158.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1864.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

ustice renewed in my heart, and hope in the success of Vicksburg. ur cause rekindle to a brighter flame.

At Canten, which our army visited but did not burn, e succeeded in expturing and destroying 17 locomotives. Another was also destroyed at Meridian, making 18 in all, inflicting a loss on the Confederates which is of incalculable value. It is a fact perhaps known, but will bear repeating here, that Grierson's raid last year through this State damaged the railroad some forty miles north of Okolona to such an extent it above that point. I learn from an engineer who has been forced for two years past to run a locomotive eve their roads, and who was enabled to get to our line during the late raid, that ten miles per hour is and ha their trains. The destruction by Grierson of pas senger ears a year ago has never been made good or

It is no news to state that the Confederates were put of their roads for the past year; it will therefore be the has been accomplished by Sherman. Advancing to within twenty miles of Meridian, he sent detachments north and south to tear up the track, destroy culveris burn the depots, bridges and ties, and render uscless h ending the rails of the several roads diverging from tha important railroad center. This was done, and don bectually; so effectually, indeed, as to place it out of the power of the Rebels to put those roads in operation gain during the continuance of the war. This, there re, as any one familiar with the topography of Missis appl will readily perceive, outs off the State from an ject of the undertaking, and how large a measure of further military occupation by the Confederate army, there without possession of the river. Cavalry may sweep down or across the State, but with all the strong control of the entire State effectively and effectually. When the news was brought in to Sherman that the

Rebels had abandoned Meridian without a blow, and that the destruction was au fait accompli, he is said by eye-witnesses to have walked silently to and fro fo me minutes, and then burst out excitedly, "This is worth fifty millions to the Government." The Rebel semed, up almost to the last moment, to have regarded of Fort Powell serving to keep up the impression. 1 om warranted in saying that Sherman was sanguine of his ability to have taken that city without difficulty and had the object of his expedition permitted, would have done so. He states unhesitatingly that he fel sorely tempted to do so as it was, and nothing but the fact of its possibly frustrating other important move ments already planned prevented his undertaking it.

Being ignorant of the combinations hinted at, it seem to me to be a pity that he did not undertake it, for, from all the information made public, and some received through private sources, it appears that the Mobilians were in the same frame of mind of Capt. Scott's coon. Believing their fate fixed to fall into our hands, they were quite ready to permit themselves to be taken without any very stubbern resistance. At Meridian, the Confederate authorities had built or were construct ing quite a considerable number of buildings for Gov pleteness in his late achievement which he claims, I am erament use, including machine-shops, quartermasters not by any means disposed to dispute with him, nor be- and commissary quarters, a bospital capable of accommissary quarters. modating 2,500 to 3,000 patients, &c. These, with the town, were of course destroyed. We also burned every depot and station along the line of the railroad as far as r army reached, the beautiful town of Canton, many before stated, being spared.

At Enterprise, which was sixteen miles below Meridthe advance of the army to Meridian, and its return, I lan, and one of the most postiferous nests that the sur shone on in all the limits of Dixie, we found a camp of paroled prisoners, being part of the old Vicksburg garsuch as in my opinion will more clearly picture to your rison. These men informed us that the Confederate authorities had been forcing many of their number into the army again, telling them they had been exchanged. the most important being some tolerably heavy skir. At one point on our march, a Rebel post-office was cap tured, containing, among others, a letter from a parole side of Juckson, as the expedition was starting out, the Lioutenant who had thus been forced to serve, and who small squads of the enemy, wherever seen, prudently writing home, expressed the opinion that they would be the Rebel pontoon bridge across Pearl River. Gen driven into Mobile and nealn captured by our army. Us expressed extreme despendency at the p fearing the worst possible being recaptured after a violated parole, and being in cotton digment in the extreme at the want of Governmen speculators of questionable loyalty. On our return faith which had placed him in such a painful predicament

Enterprise, all and singular with its improvement bud abundened the growth of that former sovereign public and private, its paroled camp and its conscript staple under the prohibitory enactment of the Rebel camp, with its associations, historic, poetic, and Secesh has been-according to camp parlance-wiped out.

The state of feeling and the condition of the people n the section traveled through are indescribable. Th hitterness which has marked this struggle on the par diste wake about as effectually depleted as Howell Cobb of the Southern people can scarcely be said to be less sened-in many cases it is intensified, accompanied by an utter recklessness as to personal consequences which At Decatur a large tan yard and a very considerable is often fearful. Many having made immense sacrifices, and who now feel that all is lost, seem to delight in the same fate. Our boys were guided to a quantity of wreaking their fury upon some unfortunate negro soldier failing into their hands, or an occasional white straggler from our army who is careless enough to be everywhere the blacks testified unmixed dilight at our taken. On our return from this expedition the corpse approach, frequently meeting us with their wives and of an Indiana soldier, who had separated himself from children, "toting" their little all along with them, and his company, was found with sixteen bullet holes through apparently fully satisfied of the advent of the "day of his body. As a general thing, however, the sentiment Repeatedly were four men advised of the hid- of the people seemed to be one of despondency at the sof hoards of bacon, pork, hams, stock, car- idea of Southern independence, of weariness with the riages, etc., the movements of Rebei military and war, and a willingness to return to the Union rather than to continue a hopeless struggle. The rigidity of It is in vain that the people have sought to inspire them the Conscription is so complete, however, that this feel with averson and terror of our Northern, especially ing can make little impression, or rather, produce little Yankee, soldiers. They know better, and in spite of result under the present order of things, or, in fact, the habit of years to obey and believe their masters, until the military rule is effectually broken up throughout the Confederacy. The Engineer to whom loose forever from the associations of youth and all of allusion has already been made in this epistle informs home they know throw themselves upon the uncertain me that a licutenant and six men accompanied each assue of their new consition with a faith that is sublime. train which passed over the railroad on which he run and no man without a pass could travel a mile. No man could step off at a station without a guard ex

Tunes of the populace presents nothing more varied and originally calculated on, will amply compensate for its promise ones than did the attire of this interesting as failure to accomplish some portion of the programme

roads along which our slaughtered brothers lie buried the army was mainly subsisted ppon the country it and was speedily converted into corn-cakes for the carliest moment.

concerning redollstments going on in the Southern army. It appears that our plan of reënlisting and furloughing veterans is adopted, and going on to a considerable extent among troops of States inside the Confederate Smith's cavalry expedition, which left Memphis, Tenn., corral, but Tennessee, Texas and Arkansas men are not to operate in conjunction with Gen. Sherman's forces given the option of redulisting, nor allowed forloughs, and to unite at Meridian; and it was the failure of this Gallant Charge on the Rebel Camp. They are, in short, conscripted for the war and furloughs portion of the plan that induced Gen. Sherman to reomitted. The Texans are especially rampant at the that they have never repaired nor undertaken to operate | treatment, and the Arkansus men are but little, if any. behind them. They swear by the strongest Texas and Kescinsko, hoping to gain some information of Gen. Arkansas outles they know-and there South-Western Smith's whereabout, but was unable to gather any in oatls we all know don't lack anything in unction-that, telligence of his movements. when the time of service for which they originally been for some months the maximum speed attainable by solisted expires, they will go home if a wall of Confed- lan in different directions, for the purpose of destroying erate bayonets as high as the moon should interpose.

The feeling becomes daily more and more apparent the roads, and left them almost destinute of ears, even that troops from those States which are under the mili-before Sherman came in now to give their Mississippi tary control of the National Government are anxious to lesist from further struggle, and return to their homes. flour mills, 15,000 bushels of corn, 2,000 bales of fine cot and to so much of liberty and prosperty and peace as ton branded C. S. A., two military hospitals, and save to their wits' end to keep up the ordinary wear and tear they may obtain or be entitled to from a Government eral new buildings connected with a parole camp were under which they were protected in all these blessings, more fully apparent how immensely important a work but which for three years they have been engaged in

attempting to destroy. Gen. Sherman and staff started almost immediately ten or fifteen miles beyond that point and thirty or forty for New-Orleans, and will proceed without delay to the storage buildings, with several thousand feet of lumber. execution of combinations calculated to keep the ball feil a prey to the fire king. At Hillshore several stores Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune. soving in this quarter with reasonable livelin the exact nature of which, even if fully advised, the General would no doubt thank me to exercise for the present a becoming relicence. Egremont. Tool house, were destroyed at Canton—all belonging to following: present a becoming reticence.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 28, 1864. Considerable commotion exists in this ob-T. Sherman. The daring Yankee expedition into the chickens. Terribly incensed at this wanton robbery operate. This Rebel force was ascertained to be twelve in triumph, accomplishing its important objects with she made a bold enslaught, but I regret to say that all Col. Dahlgren. on early hour this forenoon, covered with dust, and and hungry "mudsill" that he was sinning, for he re

force of 25,000 men, marched from Big Black River. Our troops raised sad have with the Mobile and Ohio off their refreat and charging their front and renr. Mobile as the point aimed at, Farragut's hombardment Gen. Sherman and Gen. Huribut's division crossed at Messenger's Ferry, five miles above the line of the as a million dollars cannot repair. The Southern road Wistar's orders, however, Gen. Kilpatrick marched Southern Railroad, and Gen. MaPherson's division at was torn up, rails twisted, and sleepers burnt from direct to West Point, where he arrived about the same the railroad crossing. After the entire army had Jackson to twenty miles east of Meridian to Cuba Sta- time with Gen. Wistar. crossed safeir, orders were at once given to push on to tios. The Mobile and Ohio road was destroyed for 56 Bolton, a small station at the Raymond Junction on the miles, extending from Quitman to Lauderdale Springs. market, and the infantry and artillery moved out as far Southern Railroad, some 15 miles from the Big Black Five costly bridges were totally destroyed; the one as Little Plymouth, while Kilpatrick scotted across the River. At this point our advance had a lively skirmish spanning the Chickasawhay River was 210 feet long Dragon River and tried to cross at Old and New with the enemy, resulting in the killing of 12 men, and with treetle-work which required four months hard Bridge, but could not, owing to the swollen state of the the wounding of 35. The Rebel less was much larger, labor of hundreds of mechanics to construct it. It was stream. Our forces then moved down through the a number of their dead being left on the field. General a substantial, covered bridges over Octobi- counties of Kings and Queens, Middlesex and Giouces McPherson's infantry forces marched up rapidly, and bacab, Alligator, Tallasha, and Chunky Rivers were ter, making many captures and destroying large quandispersed Lee's cavalry, estimated at 6,000 men, without also burned. On the 11th, Capt. Foctor, of the 10th titles of supplies. Kings and Queens Court-House was McPherson continued to press them closely, and so on Lake Station, seventeen miles from Hillsboro, and to derdonk, commanding the 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, hotly were the retreating Rebels pursued that, four destroy all property available for the Rebels. Two miles east of Bolton, Acting Brigadier-Gen. Winsion, livery stables, several machine-shops, three locomotives, upon the looked-for Rebel force of cavalry and citizens, formerly a Colonel of the 4th Iowa Cavalry, succeeded water-tank, time-table, 35 railroad cars, engine-house. This was in the midst of a severe rain storm which had in flanking them with a force of 1,400 cavalry. The two saw mills, and thousands of dollars worth of lumber been pouring all day, and the mud was knee-deep, yet capture of the whole force seemed inevitable at this were consumed, spirits of terpentine from the Signal the foe was gallantly charged, dispersed, and chased inneters, but the main body suspenses, and only a second sec Without much opposition, the entire army marched

flourishing little town twenty miles north of Jackson. Gen. Haribart, entered Meridian on the 14th of Pebru Here Acting Brig.-Gen. Winslow's Cavairy closed in upon the Rebel columns, capturing a large number of Baldwin's Rebel brigade on a special train for Mobile. rott gun, together with a cuisson stocked with ammuni- not learn of any damage resulting from them. tion, which was subsequently used with good effect upon About two miles east of Decatur, a party of 40 or 50 Mississippi and Georgia cavalry regiments, with a few guard repulsed them, killing five, and capturing three mounted infantrymen. Jackson was reached on the few moments in advance of our cavalry, and a large molestation.

gang of Rebels were basily engaged in destroying it.

Gen. Crocker, commandin mined Missourians caused them to beat a precipitate retreat. A number of their men embraced this favorable opportunity to desert to our lines, teiling us doleful stories of the demornitation of the so-called Confederates. The bridge was saved, and the next day our troops found this Rebel pontoon bridge convenient for crossing Pearl River. Gen, Sherman ordered the ad vauce to proceed to Brandon, some twelve miles distant, arriving there Sunday noon, meeting with but slight existance on their march.

At Jackson, some twenty buildings were destroyed rpetrated upon them by their Robel masters, At Brandon, similar scenes were witnessed, and outraged bondmen and bondwomen revenged the brutality of those they once were compelled to call

From Brandon the expedition moved on to Morton a small village depot on the Southern Railroad, where the depot and outbuildings were speedily consumed by fire. Only a few buildings were burned at Brandon by the troops, the so-called Confederate Government not occupying many. There was, however, every evidence that Brandon was shortly to be a supply depot of considerable importance, large quantities of stores naving been removed at the news of our approach.

Gen. Loring, with his demoralized army, cross Pearl River on the 5th of February, at Madison Cross ing, and formed a junction with Gen. French, the two forces amounting to 1,500 men. Gen, Sherman felt quite confident the enemy would make a stand at this rong position, but our scouts soon brought the amusing intelligence that the Rebels were in full retreat on the Hillsbero road. The cause of this change of base,

the horrors to which this race had been subjected by taining a sufficiency of forage without drawing upon the fees whom we are fighting, I felt faith in a God of institute renewed in my heart, and hope in the success of Vicksburg. thicker than sheaves in a harvest field, and reflected on passed through, and the trains had no difficulty in ob hungry soldiers. Nearly every building in Maridian I cannot close this without allusion to reports I have sent a thrill of pity to the hearts of those whom stern war and military necessity compelled to apply the toreb.

It was part of the military programme for Gen. main seven days in Meridian. Gen. Sherman sent out several scouting parties as far north as Louisville and

A number of small expeditions were sent from Merid- The Remainder Pursued Ten Miles. whatever might benefit the Rebellion. Among the places devastated were Enterprise, Marlon, Quitman, Hillsbore, Canton, Lake Station, Decatur, Bolton, and Landerdale Springs. At Enterprise, the depot, two laid in ashes. At Marion the railroad station, woodhouse, and a few

mall buildings were burned. Quitman was visited, and two floor mills, a fine saw-mill, railroad depot and other were set on fire. Seventeen damaged locomotives, six locomotives in fine running order, a number of cars, and the Mississippi Central Railroad. No private property having fired upon our troops. Beyond the depletion of the vicinity of Kings and Queens Court-House, imant little loss of life. The entree of Gen. Sherman at her expostulations failed to convince the demoralized | Gen. Kupatrick left Gloncester Point on Tuesday On the morning of Feb. 3, Gen. Sherman, with a mourn over the loss of her plump pair of chickens.

and the southern railroad lines, inflicting such damage Owing to a misapprehension or disobedience of Gen serious encounter. With his usual energy, Gen. Missouri Cavalry, received instructions to make a raid destroyed, and when near Carrollton's Store, Col. Or

Decaiur was entered on the 12th of February, where rapidly toward Jackson, Lec's Robel cavalry floring in some thirty buildings were burned. Decatur is the he greatest disorder in the direction of Canton, a county seat of Newton County. The 16th Army Corpsary, just in time to witness the hurried departure of Gen oners and one piece of artillery, a 10-pounder Par- A few shells went hissing after the train, but we could

the enemy's lines. The prisoners taken belonged to Rebels attacked one of our trains, killing 17 males. The ranks, who claimed to be non-combatants. None of our men were injured. Gen. Sherman, with sening of Feb. 5, and Gen. McPherson at once ordered two of his staff were in a perilous condition at this the gallant both Missouri Cavalry Regiment to secure time, and it was feared the entire party would be surrounded by the gnerrillas. They escaped, however, and

Army Corps, deserves great credit for the effectual manner in which he destroyed Enterprise and other troops, preventing lawlessness or pillage on private

It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the exact loss of either armies, no reports having been trated upon Col. Dahlgren, and Gen. Wistar is made up to the present time. Staff officers estimate men, with about 100 captured. The captured men were town. taken to Mobile. The Rebel loss in killed and wounded is much greater, their loss by desertion and capture by the claves in retaliation for the inhuman crucities being estimated at over 600. Among the prisoners are Lieut, Tomlinson of the Rebel Brig. Gen. Ferguson's staff, and Lieut. Winn, the Rebel conscription officer at Jackson. The deserters who flocked to our lines in squads report a universal feeling of dissatisfaction in Bishop Polk's army, and the renegade Bishop has publiciy proclaimed his inability to restrain his men from insubordination and desertion.

The Mobile and Ohio Road, which was so theroughly destroyed, was considered by engineers to be the finest built road in the United States, costing \$50,000 per the enemy, consisting of Ransom's entire brigade of in mile. It was built principally by English capitalists, fantry, cavalry, and artillery. Lieut. Snyder sent a and George Peabody, the London banker, owned sex eral thousand shares. The destruction of this road will prevent the Rebels from reënforcing Mobile by rail, and hour's duration took place. Col. Cole shot the comeffectually cuts off the fertile region of country in Northern Mississippi from which the Rebels derived immense subsistence supplies. The weather was most their superior numbers, intercepted him, foreing him to propitious for such a bold movement, and notwithstand ing the female Secessionists prayed loud and long for rain as soon as they heard of our troops crossing the Big Black, yet the elements failed to wage a war against this justifiable crusade into the vitals of the enemy's

work which this army did do so much beyond what was originally calculated on, will amply compensate for its failure to accomplish some portion of the programme which was laid down upon starting.

Twenty thousand bushels of corn fell into our hands.

During the entire march occupying exactly a month.

Twenty thousand bushels of corn-cakes for the carliest moment.

# The Expedition to Kings and Queens Court-House.

TWENTY RILLED AND SEVENTY PRISONERS

Large Quantities of Grain, Provisions, and Arms Destroyed.

Longstreet's Corps Reported to be afternoon. in Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 14, 1864. Your correspondent at Fortress Monroe, who

Gen. Butler learning that the 5th and 9th Virginia was molested or injured at Canton, the inhabitants never | Cavalry, with a large force of armed citizens, were in few unguarded hen-roosts, very little depredation was mediately dispatched an expedition from Yorktown unnexions town to-day, occasioned by the suider and un-expected appearance of the veteran hero Major-Gen. W. vile Yankee surreptitiously purioining a pair of fat Kilpatrick and a portion of his command essayed to cointerior of this Rebel demain, Mississippi, has returned and gross violation of the rights of personal property. hundred strong, and the same that ambushed and killed

night in charge of the cavalry, and was ordered to accompanied by three or four staff officers and two piled, "Madam! this accursed Rebellion must be scout Gloncester County to the north and east us far as accompanied by three or four stan oncers and two mounted orderlies, created a great sensation among the crushed, if it takes every chicken in Mississippi." The Sceech, with whom it had been currently reported that door was siammed to with violence, and the curaged while Wistar Landed his forces by transports on Wedness as Re'el bullet had laid him low. Point, on the Mattapony, with the purpose of heading

A small cavalry force was then disputched to New and Col. Spear of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, come This was in the midst of a severe rain storm which had and seventy wounded and taken prisoners.

The remainder made good their escape by recrossing the river into King William County.

Our entire force comprised the 45th, 6th and 22d U. S. colored, the 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, parts of Hart's and Belger's batteries, and some 500 of Kilpstrick's Richmond raiders. The only organized Rebel force encountered were the 5th and 9th Virginia Cavalry, having, however, many mounted and armed, though uniformed citizens in their

On this raid, large amounts of grain, provisions, arms etc., were destroyed. One mill filled with corn belonging to the 5th Virginia Cavalry was burned. Several of Lee's soldiers at home on recruiting service were captured; two Union officers recently escaped from Libby French, the Rebel officer, had crossed this bridge but a joined their command, some four miles distant, without Prison were rescued, and one of Longstreet's men captured. He report's Longstreet's corps as now in Rich and and likely to remain there for the present,

Our forces returned on Saturday and Sunday to York town, without the loss of a man, and but very few and the objects of the expedition were as fully accomplished as was possible after the failure of Kil patrick to keep the route assigned him. The enemy was severely punished for the death and brutalities perpecomplimented for the successful termination of his expe that our loss in killed and wounded will not exceed 50 dition. He resumes command again to-day at York

> The Colored Cavalry Fight near Suffolk Our Force Outnumbered-A Brave and Gallant Struggle-The Rebels Obliged to Retreat Occupation of Suffolk. FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, March 12, 1864.

> On the 9th inst., an advance was made on Suffolk by the 2d Colored Cavalry, Col. Cole.

Col. Cole, with seven companies, advanced on the Southerton road, Lieut.-Col. Pond, with two companies the retreat of Lieut.-Col. Pond; but the enemy, with retire across the Jericho Canal, where he reorganized, Lieut.-Col. Pond came up the Southerton road, attack-

ing the enemy in the rear, while Col. Cole attacked them in front, and thus they cut their way through the enemy's ranks, saving the command.

Our men behaved most courageously. Benjamin Hunt, bugler of Co. A, went into the fight, killing saveral of the enemy.

had his horse shot under him.

The enemy retreated, and are now across the Blackwater, fearing our reënforcements, which promptly arrived at Suffolk, under Gen. Hackman. Our forces now hold possession of Suffelk.

The Officers of the Lost Peterhoff-Affairs

in North Carolian-Deaths in Hospital at Portsmouth. FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, March 12, 1864.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding, from Beaufort, N. C., on the 10th inst., arrived last night, bringing the bands are preparing for extensive operations in the Wilmington, March 6, by a collision with the steamer to drive out or destroy all such bands, and establish law Monticello. The names of the officers arrived here are and order throughout the Department.

neer; Robert Sindon, Third Engineer; Eugene Mack, Linid Eugeneer; Robert Wilson, Captain's Clerk; Third Engineer; Robert Wilson, Captain's Heary Wetwere, Surgeon's Steward; Edgavering, Captain's Steward.

Also arrived, seven officers of the blocked runner Don, captured by the United States steamer Poquot,

March 4. Also arrived, three officers and three passengers of the blockade runner Scotia, and Thomas Wallace of the

aptured steamer Mary Ann. The North Carolina Times of March 9 says:

A bounty of \$300 is offered to all loyal North Caroliians who will enlist into the Union ranks.

Duff C. Green of Wilmington has invented a process

for spinning cotton without earding.

A reward of \$50,000 is offered for the arrest of the parties who set fire to a lot of cotton burnt in Wilming

on, on the 18th of February.

The following is a list of the deaths in the Balfour General Hospital at Portsmooth, Virginia:

General Hospital at Portsmouth, Virginia:

Joa, Bauman, 5th Ohio, died Jan. 1; David Quan,
5th Ohio, died Jan. 5; Chas, Mirchell, 12th N. Y., died
Feb. 1; Chas, Dresser, 2d Mass., died Feb. 6; Ell Anderson, 13th N. Y., died Feb. 28; Elbridge Harridan,
2d Mass., Ari., died Feb. 29; Thoo, Wescott, 13th N. Y.,
died March 1; Joel Hube, 5th N. J., died March 8.
Chesapeake Hospital—Wm. Burns, 15th N. Y., died
Jan 15; Wm. Blane, 5th Com., Feb. 26.
Hampien General Hospital—Andrew Schultz, 3d Pa.
Art., died Jan. 5; Thos. Savage, 19th Whe, Feb. 2; W.
H. Barnes, 81st N. Y., Feb. 2; Sam. Henderson, 2d N.
C. Cav., Feb. 13; Edwid Jerome, 14sth N. Y., Feb. 29;
Martin Getz, 3d Pa. Art., March 1; M. S. Lyon, 8th
Conn., March 6; Geo, Ainsie, 14sth N. Y., March 6;
Geo, W. Magon, 5th Mioh., March 9; Jas. Oberholtzer,
3d Pa. Art., March 3.

A Pa. Art., March 3. FORTRESS MONROY, March 13, 1864. All letters to be sent south of the Union lines by "flug-of-truce," whether directed to prisoners of wer

or others must be marked on the outer cavelope: "Flagof-truce." All requests to send letters forward, &c., are unnecessary, as all letters that conform to the published rules,

will be forwarded. The steamer S. R. Spaulding sailed for Beamort this

Prohibition against Writing Letters containing Military Information - Successful Expeditions.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, March 8, 1864. Soldiers and irresponsible persons, who have een writing for their own amusement, have made the

NEWBERG ARMY AND DISPRICT OF NORTH CAROLIN NEWBERN, N. C., March 7, 1954.

GREERAL ORDER No. 22.—Information interactions to the terroits of the army and of a market to benefit the enemy last been made public, and indiances of misrepressimation and andeaststoning having occurred, it is ordered that no comme cation be formished for publication in newspapers in North States by any person in North Carolina other, than anchor correspondents who shall have registered their names and the distribution of the gournals to which they are contribution at these bequarters. All such will be held to a strict responsibility what they may write.

By command of Head, Ass. Add. Gem.

By command of Ersy, J. Foster, Ass. Adj. Gen.

Official JAS. S. MCVSY, Acing Aid-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARRY AND DIST. OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBRIEN, March 2, Mod.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 24.—The Commanding General is creatified at being empired to amount another in the series of cratified at being empired to amount another in the series of detachment of minutry under Lieut, Helm, 10 a. was sent on the 18th of February on an expedient, N. C., where a band of gaerridas, under comme

Capt. Spencer, was quarrened.

The camp, was surptised, the arms and store secured and
the whole company taken prisoners without loss apon out

the whole company taken presents
side.

The affair was conducted in a severe snow-storm, and reflects much credit upon the others and men concerned.

By command of Mojer-General Peck.

By command of Mojer-General Peck.

A seleant Adjutant General. Official: Jas. S. McVey, Acting Aid-de-Camp.

## FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC Accident to the Mail Train-Several Soldiers Injured.

Monday, March, 14, 1864.

An accident occurred to the mail train on the Orange and Alexandria Rallroad this evening, a few miles north of Brandy Station, caused by the giving way of a brake on a freight car, which threw the car from the track, completely demolishing one and badly damaging the others. There were some horses in the car which was destroyed, but they escaped with slight

The mail car was thrown down a slight embankment,

making a complete summersault and throwing the mail carriers and others in the car into a pile from the front to the back part, they falling fortunately on a large pile of newspapers and mail bags, which saved them from serious injury. Some of them had thought of jumping from the cars, but fortunately changed their minds, as if they had done so some of them would surely have been killed; as it was they escaped with slight bruises. Several soldiers were more or less injured, among whom were S. D. Houghtelin, 20th N. Y., one of the guard on the train, who was badly wounded in the hand; Jas. W. Marsh, slightly, J. G. Cramp, slightly, Sergt Reed, slightly, John Mathews, slightly-all of the 3d Indiana Cavalry-and W. Rubin, 4th New-York Cavalry, severely; also, Littlefield, in the band. A negro named Dennis Paxe, belonging to the Commissary Department, was standing on a platform, it is said, and, head being severed from his body, and otherwise herribly mutilated. A number of others received slight

The train at the time was going at a rather slow rate of speed, otherwise the consequences would have been more serious. An accident occurred on Samurday to a freight train near the same place, caused by a hand-car throwing some cars from the track and injuring a half dozen soldiers, although none seriously. Gen. Meade returned to the army to-day; his health seems to be exellent, and the reports in regard to his resigning are said to be without foundation. A member of the 33d. New-York, a sergeant named Rappel, was arrested today for uttering disloyal sentiments, and will be tried by Court Martial.

njuries, but the above are all who required medical air

### The Health of Gen. Mende. WASHINGTON, Monday, March 14, 1864.

The National Intelligencer of this morning says: Southerton road, Lieut. Col. Pond, with two companies in advance, and Lieut. Snyder, with one company, on the South Quay road. Lieut. Snyder first encountered the enemy, consisting of Ransom's entire brigade of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Lieut. Snyder sent a courier to Col. Cole, who went to his assistance, and met the enemy at Suffolk, where a severe fight of an hour's duration took place. Col. Cole shot the commander of the Rebel cavalry, and attempted to cover the retreat of Lieut. Col. Pond; but the enemy, with the retreat of Lieut. Col. Pond; but the enemy, with and where he has carned such a high military reputation. "The recent visits of Gen. Meade to this city, as we

understand, have been for the purpose of consultation and to give testimony before the Committee on the Con-duct of the War, and not in view of any contemplated separation from his command. He was expected to return this morning to the army." The Chronicle says Gen. Wadsworth left this city

the Hilsboro road.

The came of road a deserter who entered our lines, was the supposition that Gen. Sherman was endeavoring to the supposition that Gen. Sherman was endeavoring to over his brave men that but very little stranging was the proposition that Gen. Sherman was endeavoring to over his brave men that but very little stranging was the 2d Colored Cavalry was killed.

Lieut.-Col. Pond which one hundred Rebel prisoners are exchanged for which one hundred Rebel prisoners are exchanged for the 2d Colored Cavalry was killed. every seventy-five of ours in possession of the Rebel anthorities. Gen. Wadsworth has been instructed to state that no more prisoners will be exchanged except upon the principle of man for man, and that, too, without regard to color.

### The Situation in South-East Missouri. St. Louis, Monday, March 14, 1864.

Gen. Fiske, the commander of the Dis ri t of St. Louis, has just returned from a tour of inspection in South-East Missouri. He reports that numerous bands of guerrillas have been committing depredations in that section and North-Eastern Arkansas, and that some officers of the United States steamer Petersoff, sunk off Spring. Stringent measures will be immediately taken

Gen. Sully, who is preparing an expedition against the Sioux Indians, under Gen, Pope's orders, has arrived

Two iron-clad turret boats were launched at Co